

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article on the boxes containing, and in the booklet accompanying the article, to wit, (box) "Benetol Suppositories for Women \* \* \* for the treatment of the special diseases of women \* \* \* use in vagina \* \* \*. Directions as a general disinfectant and local tonic: Insert a suppository into the vagina at night before retiring. For the treatment of leucorrhœa (whites), vaginitis, vulvitis, cervicitis, endometritis, gonorrhœa and all diseases of the vagina and for inflammation, or irritation of the cervix (mouth of the womb). Insert a suppository high in the vagina at night and take Benetol douche next morning \* \* \*," (booklet, page 9) " \* \* \* Leucorrhœa or whites—insert a suppository for women at night high in the vagina and next morning take a two quart douche containing a tablespoonful of Benetol. Other diseases peculiar to women—vulvitis, vaginitis, cervicitis, endometritis, etc., are treated by the same method. \* \* \*" (page 10) " \* \* \* Benetol Suppositories for women \* \* \* The suppositories ' \* \* \* Benetol Douche.' \* \* \* This treatment is of especial value in leucorrhœa and vaginitis and of course as a \* \* \* treatment of the sexual diseases' \* \* \*," were false and fraudulent.

On May 8, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7815. Misbranding of Methylets. U. S. \* \* \* v. 44 Bottles of Methylets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11922. I. S. No. 8616-r. S. No. C-1709.)**

On February 6, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 44 bottles of Methylets, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 30, 1916, by Sharp & Dohme, Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Sharp & Dohme's Methylets \* \* \* Manufactured only by Sharp & Dohme. Baltimore."

Analysis of a sample made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of gelatin capsules containing a mixture of methylene blue, santal oil, copaiba, and oil of cinnamon.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that the statements in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, to wit, " \* \* \* Methylets \* \* \* of great value in all forms of urethritis—especially gonorrheal and allied varieties. Its administration in acute cases is rapidly followed by a pronounced modification of all inflammatory symptoms. It shortens the duration, lessens the severity, and renders complications less frequent and protracted. \* \* \* A valuable auxiliary in the treatment of all stages of gonorrhea or its complications. \* \* \* Early stages of gonorrhea—where the discharge is thick and purulent—require one Methylet every four hours for five or six days. This will rapidly change the consistency of the discharge, diminish its amount, and relieve the painful symptoms, whatever they may be. In the latter and chronic stages—where the discharge is slight and mucoid in character, or reduced to the 'morning drop'—one Methylet three times a day will be all that is necessary to produce the desired effect. \* \* \* In the numerous complications of Gonorrhea that attack

the remainder of the genital tract, kidneys, and bladder, one Methylet three times a day will be sufficient," were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed in the statements in the circular.

On March 22, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the property be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7816. Misbranding of Bonkocine. U. S. \* \* \* v. 10 Bottles \* \* \* Bonkocine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12117. I. S. No. 15194-r. S. No. E-1939.)**

On January 22, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 bottles of Bonkocine, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by J. E. Gasson, Kenton, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 22, 1919, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of magnesium sulphate and berberine.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that the statements contained on the carton inclosing, on the label on the bottle containing, and in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, (carton) " \* \* \* To Be Used Locally As a Prophylactic or Preventative for all Venereal Diseases \* \* \* Safe and Satisfactory \* \* \* Well Defined Cases of Gonorrhea yield to treatment in 1 to 5 days; Chronic Gonorrhea and Gleet in 5 to 10 days, provided they are not complicated with Stricture or Enlarged Prostate Gland," (bottle) " \* \* \* Bonkocine For the Treatment of all Unnatural Discharges of the Mucous Membranes Male or Female \* \* \*," (circular) " \* \* \* Gonorrhea \* \* \* These violent symptoms may be prevented by early use of Bonkocine. \* \* \* For Males \* \* \* For Females \* \* \* Gleet or Chronic Gonorrhea \* \* \* Hitherto it has been found very obstinate and difficult to cure, until the invention of Bonkocine, the success of which has been most marvelous. \* \* \* Leucorrhea or Whites, Female Disease \* \* \* Bonkocine has proven itself the best remedy for this disease. \* \* \* Dr. Tyson's Bonkocine A certain, most speedy, agreeable treatment for the above diseases and no others. \* \* \* As a Preventative Bonkocine used after an intercourse prevents the contracting of either Syphilis or Gonorrhea. It effectually eradicates both Syphilitic and Gonorrheal virus. \* \* \* all complicated cases of Gonorrhea yield to treatment in from one to four days," were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative and therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by the above statements and which were applied to the article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding the purchasers thereof.

On February 16, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*